

## IIIFL reports Israeli building

VIENNA, Southern Lebanon, Jan. 8 (R)—Israeli troops in tanks and half-track vehicles are making regular night patrols inside Lebanon, United Nations sources said today. It was the first time of regular Israeli patrols in Southern Lebanon since Israel's withdrawal from the area after their invasion last March. The Israeli forces said the Israeli forces were operating in 10-man units along a line parallel to the Israeli border and running west from the Israeli village of Ramiya. Captain Olivier Fabre, commander of a 130-man French unit of troops stationed in the village, said 18 Sherman tanks had been destroyed three weeks ago in the Debel area kilometres east of the Israeli border.

Page 4, Number 950

## Egypt softens stand, insists on self-rule for Palestinians

AMMAN, TUESDAY JANUARY 9, 1979 — SAFAR 10, 1399

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

On Jan. 8 (R)—Egypt has so far refused to link the treaty to any specific timetable for the Palestinians. Egypt argues that a specific timetable would guarantee a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The absence of such a timetable would make the peace treaty a separate agreement and as such unacceptable to Egypt, the foreign ministry source said.

Reports of a softening in the Egyptian position were carried by two main Cairo newspapers—the semi-official Al Ahram and the influential Al Gomouria.

On the key points of dispute with Israel, the source said Dr. Khalil made it clear in his letter to Mr. Vance that Egypt would accept the U.S. interpretation of Article 6 of the draft treaty.

This interpretation affirms Egypt's right to meet its obligations under the 1951 collective Arab Defence Pact in the event of an armed aggression against any Arab state.

The present draft sets the bilateral pact between Egypt and Israel above any other treaty Egypt may have signed.

The official source said Egypt would settle for an exchange of letters with the U.S. over this article.

The clause in question reads: "Subject to article 103 of the United Nations Charter, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the parties under the present treaty and any of their other obligations, the obligations under this treaty will be binding and implemented."

The official source said however that the letters would have to be signed the same day of the treaty and be part of it.

Dr. Khalil's letter to Mr. Vance also demanded a rewording of Clause 4 of Article 4 of the present draft, the official source said.

The clause reads: "The security arrangements provided for in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article may at the request of either party be reviewed and amended by mutual agreement of the parties."

Egypt has demanded that security arrangements be reviewed after a specific period of time, the source said.

On the exchange of diplomatic relations, Egypt would accept implementation of this in stages, the source said. Previously Egypt had insisted on only establishing diplomatic relations after implementation of Palestinian self-rule.

Now Egypt would accept an exchange of low-level diplomats after the completion of the first stage of Israeli withdrawal in Sinai, he said.

## Israel to take in 100 Vietnamese refugees

MANILA, Jan. 8 (R)—Israel is to send a special plane to pick up about 100 Vietnamese from the more than 2,300 stranded on a freighter in Manila Bay for almost two weeks, a United Nations official said today. Werner Blatter, representative of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, added however that the Commissioner's office had not yet received details of the criteria laid down by Israel for accepting refugees. Sixteen of the 2,318 aboard the freighter Tung An came ashore today. Ten of them are going to France for resettlement while the other six will travel to New Zealand. Talks are taking place for 50 more to go to France, which will this month also take in 206 Vietnamese rescued earlier by a French freighter and now in the Fabella resettlement centre.

## 30 casualties reported in Rhodesia guerrilla attack

USA, Jan. 8 (R)—Black guerrillas of the Patriotic Front said today they have destroyed an ammunition dump in Northern Rhodesia, killing 19 soldiers and wounding 13. The Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) said its fighters carried out the attack last Saturday using rockets and mortar fire. The statement, issued amid signs that increasing numbers of Zambia-based ZAPU guerrillas were moving south towards the Zambezi river border with Rhodesia, said only that the ammunition dump was situated "in the northern operation zone." ZAPU is allied with the Mozambique-based Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in the Patriotic Front Alliance fighting to overthrow Prime Minister Ian Smith's biracial government in Salisbury.

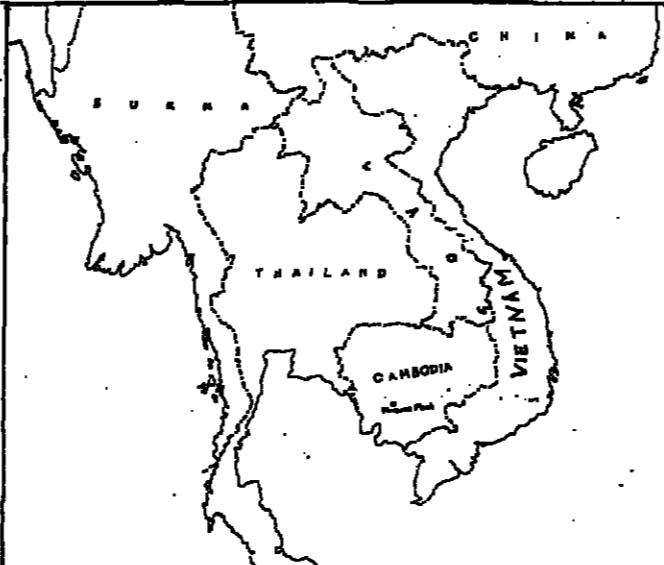
# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
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## First step to bring Iran to bay; martial law lifted in Shiraz

TEHRAN, Jan. 8 (R)—Parts of the city of Tabriz in Northwest Iran were ablaze today after rioters set fire to cinemas, banks and houses on a day of mourning which closed down a country already paralysed by months of protest against the Shah.

Radio Iran said it appeared to be one of the worst days of arson in a year of nation-wide street unrest.

Troops were helping firemen put out the fires in an attempt to stop them spreading, the radio said.

The new Social Democrat government of Dr. Shahpour Bakhtiar meanwhile announced it was lifting martial law in the southern city of Shiraz from tomorrow "as the first step in the removal of martial law all over the country."

Twelve cities have been under martial law for the past four months.

In Tehran, parliamentary sessions to pave the way for full constitutional approval of Dr. Bakhtiar's government were postponed—apparently also putting back plans for Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to go abroad for a holiday.

Iran's military command confirmed today that Gen. Gholamali Oveissi had resigned as chief of the army's ground forces.

Gen. Oveissi, who was also Tehran's martial law administrator, left for the United States last week after apparently failing to persuade the Shah to take stronger measures against street demonstrators.

The military command also said that Gen. Gholamreza Azhari, who was prime minister for 57 days, left the country today to have treatment for a heart attack he suffered on Dec. 20.

There was no immediate official confirmation of a newspaper report that Tehran's police chief,

Gen. Mohammed Jawad Mowavi, had flown to the United States—also for treatment for heart trouble.

Radio Iran announced that Dr. Bakhtiar, appointed prime minister by the Shah last week, would not present his 14-man cabinet and programme to the Majlis (lower house) till Thursday.

The delay means Dr. Bakhtiar would not be confirmed in office till next week. Votes of confidence by both houses are required under the constitution.

This also means that the Shah's holiday, which he has said he needs after the strain of months of mounting protest against him, could not be expected to start till at the earliest.

A palace spokesman said the 59-year-old monarch would definitely not leave the country till Dr. Bakhtiar had been confirmed in office, and there were no plans for an early departure.

There had earlier been strong speculation that the Shah might go abroad this week, possibly even today or tomorrow, for a holiday which would also appear hostility against him and give a chance for a last-ditch political solution to the crisis threatening his throne.

Demonstrators took to the streets of Tehran and a dozen other towns today, some shouting "the Shah must go" and "death to the Shah" on a day of mourning for recent riot victims called by opposition religious and political leaders.

The call for a day of mourning—in effect, another day of protest against the Shah—first came from the monarch's exiled

chief political enemy, Ayatollah (religious leader) Ruhollah Khomeini.

Tens of thousands of people massed at the big Behesht Zahra cemetery, south of Tehran to mourn riot victims, shouting slogans against the monarch.

Troops stayed away from the cemetery and only isolated shooting incidents were reported in the capital.

Turbanned Moslem clergy at the cemetery urged demonstrators to stay calm and, instead of putting a witch-hunt against people associated with the Shah's once-absolute rule, to take their grievances to the clergy.

The clergy's appeal for calm followed the burning by angry crowds of two houses of alleged officers of the Savak secret police in Tehran at the weekend.

Several injuries were reported during today's demonstrations in clashes between security forces and protesters in the central city of Yazd.

**Saudi strikes 30 firms off blacklist**

JEDDAH, Jan. 8 (R)—More than 30 American and European companies have been removed from the list of firms boycotted by Saudi Arabia for having business dealings with Israel, according to the official Gazette received here today. The gazette, published in Mecca, said the firms taken off the blacklist included France's Inter-technique and its subsidiaries, among them Deutsch Inter-technique GmbH (West Germany), and Inter-technique Ltd. (Britain).

Sweden's Luxor Industri AB and its subsidiaries were also crossed off the list.

They stopped outside the compound where China's leaders live to shout their demands.

In a good natured turnout with no weeping, the people milled around Tien An Men square inspecting hundreds of wreaths, poems and posters praising Chou.

"The greatest of great men" proclaimed one huge sign on the martyrs monument in the centre of the square.

"His loyal bones have turned into rains that nurture the four modernisations (of agriculture, industry, science and technology and defence," proclaimed the caption to a large photo of the late premier.

Young people excitedly wrote poems eulogising the premier on

Pro-Vietnam 'People's Committee' set up

## Rebels 'liberate', control Cambodia

BANGKOK, Jan. 8 (Agencies)—Hanoi Radio said today that rebel forces have liberated Kampuchea (Cambodia) after a lightning offensive and set up a people's revolutionary committee to govern the country under a pro-Vietnamese insurgent leader.

Heng Samrin was named in the broadcast as chairman of the eight-man committee assuming power in Phnom Penh after the reported flight of Prime Minister Pol Pot and other government leaders.

But Thai officials said the Chinese ambassador to Phnom Penh was among a large group of Chinese who arrived today at the border crossing of Aranyaprathet.

Former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk today bitterly attacked Vietnam for invading his country, but at the same time made it plain he had little sympathy for the government.

But the report of total victory was not repeated in later broadcasts by the rebel station during the day and evening.

Hanoi Radio, quoting the rebel news agency SPK, said the formation of the revolutionary committee was announced in a statement issued in Phnom Penh by Chairman Heng.

"Revolutionary power now belongs to the Kampuchean people", the statement said.

The statement did not describe the council as a government, although it referred to the responsibilities assigned to its members as ministers.

Only three of the eight members of the revolutionary committee named in Phnom Penh were known outside Kampuchea—Chairman Heng, Mun Sen, assigned to handle foreign policy, and Chea Sim, made responsible for internal affairs.

Cheas Sim was vice-chairman of the central committee of the rebel movement set up just over a month ago.

But the Vietnamese official radio did not carry any insurgent claim of total victory. Its most recent broadcasts said the rebels have captured many cities and vast rural areas, but stopped short of declaring that all of Kampuchea was under the control of anti-government forces.

SPK, constantly quoted by Hanoi Radio, said fighting was still going on in some areas.

The rebel broadcast heard by Bangkok monitors said: "12:30, Sunday, January 7, 1979, marks the greatest victory in Kampuchean history as Phnom Penh and all the provinces of Kampuchea were liberated."

There were conflicting reports on the whereabouts of Prime Minister Pol Pot and other leaders of the government which took power in 1975.

Radio Hanoi quoted western reports that two planes were sent from Peking to take out the Kampuchean leaders together with Chinese diplomats.

Western diplomatic sources in Bangkok said government troops, pushed out of the northeast in the first days of the lightning assault by pro-Vietnam forces which began on Dec. 25, were retreating west from the Mekong.

General Kriangsak's statement that Kampuchean leaders were still somewhere on the west bank, prompted speculation among the sources that Mr. Pol Pot might indeed try to wage a protracted guerrilla war.

The sources said they had heard that the government had prepared guerrilla bases with stockpiles of food and arms in the vast jungles of Kampuchea in preparation for such a war.

Prince Sihanouk confirmed in

Peking today that such bases existed in the mountains and the forests.

A Thai report on the flight of Chinese from Kampuchea said at least 650 Chinese crossed the frontier to Aranyaprathet today.

In addition to the Chinese ambassador to Kampuchea, the group included diplomats from Burma, Egypt, Romania and Yugoslavia, officials said.

There was no immediate word of what had become of the several thousand Chinese advisers believed to have been in Kampuchea, but western diplomatic sources said there were indications that China had been pulling its people out of the country for several days.

The insurgent movement, the Kampuchean National Salvation Front, said yesterday that foreign officials and military advisers would be welcomed if they crossed to areas under its control.

But it warned that those who opposed the revolution would be duly punished.

Rain all over

## Snow hits high areas of Jordan

AMMAN, Jan. 8 (JT)—Heavy rain started to fall all over Jordan at 4 p.m. today. By 7 p.m. strong winds and snow had hit the areas of Ajloun, Karak, Tafila, Shobak and Wadi Mousa.

By 11 p.m. snow was falling heavily in Amman.

Roads to and from Shobak were closed to all traffic. snow was reported to have reached 20 centimetres in some places.

The Thai prime minister told reporters that guerrilla warfare which Mr. Pol Pot earlier pledged to wage to the end was still going on, but he declined to say anything precise.

Prince Sihanouk accused Moscow of being instrumental in planning and launching the war against his country, and warned that if Vietnam were allowed to swallow Cambodia and later Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore—the balance of power in the world would change in favour of the Soviet bloc.

Prince Sihanouk called for a United Nations military force to expel the Vietnamese from Cambodia or else throw Vietnam out of the world body. He said the Hanoi government should also be ousted from the non-aligned movement.

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## On Chou's 3rd death anniversary crowds call for human rights

PEKING, Jan. 8 (R)—Tens of thousands of people gathered at the centre of Peking today to mourn Premier Chou En Lai on the third anniversary of his death and make fresh calls for democracy and human rights in China.

The crowds flocked to Tien An Men square throughout the day to commemorate Chou and the pilgrimage seemed likely to last for days.

They stopped outside the compound where China's leaders live to shout their demands.

In a good natured turnout with no weeping, the people milled around Tien An Men square inspecting hundreds of wreaths, poems and posters praising Chou.

"The greatest of great men" proclaimed one huge sign on the martyrs monument in the centre of the square.

"His loyal bones have turned into rains that nurture the four modernisations (of agriculture, industry, science and technology and defence," proclaimed the caption to a large photo of the late premier.

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## Ministry of Culture and Youth

### Department of Culture and Arts

presents  
an art exhibition by

AHMAD SHIHA

at the Art Gallery of the Ministry

The exhibition opens on Monday Jan. 8, 1979 at 5:00 p.m. and lasts till Jan. 13, 1979.

Exhibition is open for the public daily from 9:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m. and from 4:00 p.m. until 7:00 p.m.

## JORDAN TIMES

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## Fighting other people's wars

In a war waged almost completely out of view of the rest of the world, Cambodian rebels backed by Vietnam have apparently managed to overrun large parts of Cambodia, capture the capital, Phnom Penh, and drive the shadowy 45-month old government of Premier Pol Pot into the bush.

The rebels are calling it the "liberation" of Cambodia from a "reactionary, dictatorial clique." As such, it was a guerrilla victory achieved with a speed much in contrast with the protracted nationalist struggles we have witnessed in such places as southern Africa, the western Sahara and Eritrea. The difference was obviously made by the intervention of massive Vietnamese fire-power -- armour, infantry, artillery and air power -- on the side of the rebels.

The country that styled itself Democratic Kampuchea was an enigma from the start. We have heard much -- but know little for sure -- about what has gone on within its fragile borders since 1975: we know that the once throbbing capital of Phnom Penh had been emptied of its population at the outset (and thus cannot have been very difficult for the rebels to capture); that the entire population of the country had been enlisted in an unprecedented rural work campaign; that the regime had outlawed money and the possession of all property apart from the clothes on its people's backs. We have less hard evidence about the allegations of genocide -- charges that as many as a million people had died since the revolution -- although Pol Pot had conceded that virtually the entire former political and military elite had been eliminated; one British academic who supported the regime and who did not believe the genocide reports and who went to Cambodia to prove his claims was himself murdered a few days ago in Phnom Penh, apparently by an insurgent out to prove the impending collapse of the regime's authority.

Indochina is clearly still paying the price for the horrific damage done to its societies and cultures by the war in Vietnam (and Cambodia and Laos) of the 1960s and early '70s. Suffering people, from the Vietnamese "boat people" to the children forcibly employed in the fields of Cambodia, are a legacy of a tragic period which rests heavily on Western, particularly American, consciences.

But now other outside powers are involved in manipulating these people's destinies. China strongly backed Cambodia, and continues to support the ambitious Prince Sihanouk, who has taken his country's case to the world even while dissociating himself from the Pol Pot regime which once imprisoned him. The Soviet Union strongly supports Vietnam, and is more wary than ever about China's intentions since Peking's great opening to the West.

If even half the things we have heard about life in Democratic Kampuchea in recent years turn out to have been true, then all human people must cautiously hope that this dark era has ended. But it is now up to the "liberators" truly to liberate, if they are to prove that this is not just another proxy war waged by imperialism in a new guise.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA' editorially Monday charges that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for the Palestine refugees (UNRWA) is seeking to gradually liquidate its services for the refugees for political motives. The newspaper was referring to the recent UNRWA measures of reducing salaries of its staff and cutting its public services on the pretext of budget deficit. It describes these measures as "a serious phenomenon that can only be interpreted as being concurrent with the present Middle East peace negotiations to its services when these negotiations have ended."

AL DUSTOUR thinks that the recent political upheavals in Iran and Turkey have prompted the three Camp David parties, Israel, Egypt and the U.S. to take stock of their respective positions and forego some of their declared conditions with the aim of reaching a quick agreement that protects them from these "storms".

Israel, apparently afraid of losing the Iranian oil supplies, is interested in concluding an accord with Egypt so that it may make good part of its losses from the Sinai oil. Egypt on the other hand is concerned about the situation in Iran as expressed by President Anwar Sadat in his meeting with a U.S. congressional delegation: Cairo may now feel that it is time to bring pressure on Israel.

The U.S. feels that an early signing of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty has become a "strategic necessity" dictated by the present and potential changes in Western Asia as well as by its competition with the Soviet Union over the oil resources and the international waterways in the Red Sea, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. But, the newspaper says, the three Camp David parties, in their feverish efforts to conclude a peace treaty, forgot that such an eventuality might lead to opposite results and draw the region nearer to what they have been trying to avoid falling into.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Painting Exhibit

An exhibition of paintings by Egyptian artist Ahmad Chiba is on display at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. Open from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.

### German Film

The Goethe Institute presents a film entitled "Berlinger" directed by Bernard Sinkel and Alf Brustein. The film begins at 8:00 p.m. and is subtitled in English.

## Yarmouk University hopes to set up 5 community colleges

By Serene R. Farraj  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 6 -- "Yarmouk University plans to set up community colleges to cover all regions of Jordan, to serve the community directly," Dr. Adnan Badran, President of Yarmouk University, said in an interview with the Jordan Times yesterday.

Dr. Badran said: "I feel that developing countries have a greater need for community colleges than for universities."

"The ratio of university graduates to community college graduates should be one to three and frequently one to five. However,

when we look at developing countries nowadays, we find it to be the other way round.

"In Jordan, my feeling is that the two existing universities, the University of Jordan, which accommodates 10,000 students, and Yarmouk University, which accommodates 20,000, are sufficient to provide university education up to the B.A. and the M.A. levels. Now Jordan should move quickly -- not to establish more universities -- but to set up community college systems as satellites to the university," Dr. Badran explained.

"If we look into the social and economic development of Jordan within the three or five-year plans, we find a shortage of manpower, which is growing very rapidly these days. We need technicians, skilled people, assistant engineers, assistant doctors, medical technicians, nurses, secretaries, accountants, translators, hotel and restaurant managers, etc.

"For this reason, the establishment of community colleges becomes a must, to link the manpower produced by secondary schools with the manpower pro-

N. Yemeni envoy leaves after delivering message

AMMAN, Jan. 8 (JNA) -- Yemen Arab Republic presidential envoy Yaha Jaghman left for Damascus yesterday after delivering a message to His Majesty King Hussein from N. Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh. The message dealt with current Arab affairs and ways to strengthen bilateral relations.

### Delegation to attend youth and sports conference

AMMAN, Jan. 8 (JNA) -- Jordan is to take part in the Arab ministers of youth and sports conference to open in Baghdad on Jan. 15. The Cabinet at its ordinary session yesterday formed Jordan's three-man delegation to the conference which is to be led by Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf. During the five-day conference Arab ministers will look into ways for giving better care to sports and youth in their countries and will review the statute of the proposed higher Arab youth and sports council. The Cabinet approved also yesterday the re-lending of a 13.5 million mark loan from the West German Development Bank (KFW) to Jordan Electricity Authority to finance the Aqaba Electricity project.

### 490 adult education centres opened during school year

AMMAN, Jan. 8 (JNA) -- Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Majali stated here last night that his ministry opened 490 centres in the current scholastic year 1978/79 to offer education to illiterate adults. Speaking on Jordan Television on the occasion of the Eradication of illiteracy Day observed today, the minister said that due to the facilities offered nearly 6,000 illiterate people enrolled in these centres which enable them to continue secondary and even university studies. The Ministry of Education is continuing to offer all possible aid to help eradicate illiteracy. Dr. Majali said.

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## Arab research institutes open RSS seminar

By a Jordan Times

### Staff reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 8 A seminar on the management of scientific research, organised jointly by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the Kuwait Institute of Research, opened here Sunday.

The seminar was designed as a workshop for the exchange of experiences from research institutes and as a forum for discussions on various modes for managing research.

Represented at the talks are experts from the Iraqi Foundation for Scientific Research, the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science, the University of Kuwait, the Kuwait Institute for Research, a recently established Saudi Arabian research organisation and the RSS. Also participating are two experts from the Denver Research Institute of the United States.

"This seminar is the first such held in an Arab country where the main issue is the management of research," Dr. Fakhredine Al Daghhestani, Deputy Director of the RSS, told the Jordan Times today.

"As there have been many research institutes established in the Arab World recently, with a large number of people involved in research, the talks are of great importance to the region as a whole," he said.

Main topics under discussion are the role of research institutes, project management, contracted research, cost controls, reporting, liaison techniques with industry, problems associated with manpower, training and the selecting of priorities in research projects.

"Everyone is benefitting from the sharing of ideas and systems and we have found many similarities in our approaches," Dr. Al Daghhestani said. Participants expect several more seminars like this in the near future.

Dr. Badran added that Yarmouk university is serious about establishing satellite community colleges. "It is within our policy and constitution. We are serious about establishing satellite community colleges to cover all Jordan, from the north to the south, and we think that five community colleges, linked to and supervised by Yarmouk University, will be sufficient to provide the needed manpower, once and for all, for the development of the country."

## Counterfeit bills found in West Bank

AMMAN, Jan. 8 (JNA) -- The Jordanian government today issued a statement in connection with the discovery of large amounts of counterfeit banknotes in the occupied West Bank.

Following the discovery, which had been reported by newspapers in the occupied West Bank, the Jordanian government held contacts with Interpol and it was

found out that the counterfeit money was all of the old JD 10 bank note bills that had been out of circulation since Oct. 31, 1976.

The statement called on Jordanian citizens not to accept such banknotes.

Old JD 10 bills should only be exchanged at the Central Bank, the statement said.

## Events

The Newsmagazine on the Middle East

ISSUE JAN. 12, 1979

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2. MIDDLE EAST: GLOOM AND DOOM FOR 1979?
3. AYATOLLAH KHOMEINI INTERVIEW
4. BEGIN'S YEAR OF SLIDING POPULARITY
5. MOSCOW AND BAGHDAD: FRIENDS AGAIN
6. MOROCCO'S SAHARA PROBLEM

ON SALE NOW

## UNRWA states position

## on employees' demands

AMMAN, Jan. 8 (JT) -- The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) issued a press release yesterday concerning demands by some 16,500 of its staff.

The demands for further cost of living payments cannot be met at present because of the agency's financial position, acting Commissioner-General Alan J. Brown said today.

He was commenting on a series of union pay demands including restoration of cost of living payments which were halved last year as one of several measures to reduce the agency's perennial deficit, estimated at more than \$25 million for 1979.

### Hassan

### Ibrahim,

### Tanner discuss

### UNRWA budget

AMMAN, Jan. 8 (JNA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim discussed with UNRWA Field Officer for Jordan John Tanner a number of subjects connected with the agency's budget for the current year.

Nearly all the staff of UNRWA are Palestine refugees. The need for economy is dictated by the agency's uncertain and inadequate financing. Mr. Brown said. There is no plan to liquidate UNRWA.

UNRWA depends on voluntary contributions, and income for 1979 so far pledged or expected amounts to about \$126 million, leaving an estimated deficit of more than \$25 million on the proposed expenditure budget of \$151.8 million.

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Keshka, the public's favourite, is always a success.

Excellent pad stand performed by Romashka.



## A clown and his cat

# Film industry ain't what it used to be

By Norris Willatt

MILAN -- Nearly 100 Italian movie stars recently staged a demonstration outside the headquarters of the Ministry of Tourism and Shows in Rome. Their complaint: Not enough Italian-made films, and too many foreign films masquerading as Italian to claim State subsidies.

Among the participants were actor Gian Maria Volonte, Pino Caruso, Francesco Carnefuti, Lino Capolicchio, actresses Valeria Giangottini, Pamela Villaresi, Carola Stagnaro, Eva Axen and, among directors, Armenia Baducci, whose film *Amo non Amo* has ignited resentment against alleged "foreign infiltration".

The dubbing of this film in Italian, after it had been shot originally with an English sound track, was blocked by the protest of Italian performers, who claimed it ought to have been made in Italian first. Their protest is based, in the first instance, on the employment of foreign actors and actresses in their place.

But they also charge that this film, and others like it, should not qualify for the Government subsidy, which is equal to 13 per cent of the gross takings at the box office in Italy. This should only be forthcoming, they say, for films made originally in the Italian language, and at least partly shot on location in the country.

The protesters have asked the public prosecutor to investigate whether the law governing the subsidy is being broken. Their cause has been taken up by the actors' union, which staged the demonstration in Rome.

Some of the banners carried by the participants, bearing legends such as "We Want An Italian Cinema" and "Out Of 3,500

The decline of the Italian film industry is leading to protests by the actors' union. Cinecitta, the giant studio complex outside Rome, has deteriorated from night-and-day activity to a near-standstill.

Actors Only 400 Worked in 1977" were designed to call attention to a deep-seated malaise in the industry, which goes well beyond the practice of making some films in languages other than Italian.

Today the Italian movie making industry is something of a wasteland, in sharp contrast with the situation in the 1950s and 1960s; when it was among the most active in the world. Producers and directors from all over the world flocked to Cinecitta, Europe's largest studio complex, on the outskirts of Rome. They also made generous use of the Italian landscape, not only for "Spaghetti Westerns" but also for many quality films. This coincided with the rapid decline of Hollywood, which was slow to react to the "youth revolution" of the 1960s.

But times have changed. Hollywood has recovered, and the moguls have switched to countries like Spain and Mexico, where casts of hundreds can be hired more cheaply than in modern Italy, and all expenses tend to be lower. Meanwhile, the cost for Italian directors of making films at home have soared.

Their changes of covering costs increase with the size of the market which their product can attract. If this is confined only to Italy, the prospects are limited. Their changes are better if the film's appeal extends to countries where English is spoken or understood: hence the temptation to

To make matters worse, it is technologically outmoded. It

would be impossible, it is said, for Cinecitta to produce movies like *Star Wars* and *Close Encounters Of The Third Kind* with which Hollywood has been luring people back to the big screen. (Ironically, these films have given a new boost to the British film industry, which has the world's best special effects men. Hollywood had to come to Pinewood Studios, west of London, for the special effects in these two films and in the latest box-office blockbuster, *Superman*.)

Even that audience is no longer as loyal as it was; as a result of the belated arrival, long after the rest of Europe, of colour television in Italy.

These days, families which used to be regular cinemagoers prefer to spend their evenings at home, where they can watch films on TV at all hours, thanks to the proliferation of private TV stations around the major cities, such as Milan, Turin and Rome. Some of these stations broadcast virtually nothing but films.

Cinema attendance in Italy was down by about 18 per cent in 1977, resulting in an 8.6 per cent fall in box office takings. In the Milan area, where the defection approximates the national average, for cinemas recently closed down, and the fate of three others is in the balance. Ironically, some others cinemas have converted to live theatre, which is flourishing.

The nature of the crisis is symbolised by the present situation at Cinecitta, which is State-owned. The personnel, some 226 in all, still draw their salary, although most of the time there is no work for them to do.

According to its many critics, Cinecitta today suffers a state of inefficiency which amounts almost to paralysis.

To make matters worse, it is technologically outmoded. It

MOSCOW--Famous Soviet clown Yuri Kuklachev, winner of the "Gold Crown" Prize in Canada, is preparing to participate in New Year shows for children late in December and early in January. Antaoly Durov, famous Russian tamer of the beginning of this century, entered the circus arena riding a pig. Clown of the Moscow circus Yuri Kuklachev starts his turn being driven by cats' team. Until then there were no trained cats. But Kuklachev's cats not only perform various tricks but participate in circus programmes. Animals and circuses have been Yuri's hobby for the whole of his life. He wanted to enter a circus school but failed and started to work at the

amateur circus set up at the Krasny Oktyabr club. In 1967 Kuklachev became laureate of the amateur circuses' contest and was admitted to the clown department of the circus school. One of the guests of the town of Cherkassy, Yuri noticed a little stray cat and decided to prepare a circus act with it. Later on it was named Strelna, Kuklachev's cat. Now Yuri has 7 cats—Strelka, Romashka, Keshka, Lyulek, Vaska and Pasika—who demonstrate various tricks: one attacks the clown like a tiger and a moment later out her pad for a kiss like a well-brought-up lady, and another performs a pad stand. (photos TASS)



Yuri Kuklachev with his cats.

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Flames stopped from spreading to major oil reserve

# Oil tanker explodes while unloading at Irish port; 49 dead

BANTRY, Ireland, Jan. 8 (R) — An oil tanker blew up as it unloaded a cargo of Arabian crude in Ireland's Bantry Bay early today and 49 men died. They were engulfed in a huge fireball or tossed like rag dolls into icy water by the blast. "It was like looking into the flames of hell," a fireman said.

The tanker—the 62,776-ton Betelgeuse—and its crew of 41, some of them teenagers, were French.

Gulf Oil, operators of the Bantry Bay terminal at the southern tip of Ireland, said all the crew were feared dead. So were at least seven Irish dockworkers who were on an offshore jetty alongside when two explosions ripped the Betelgeuse apart. An English surveyor aboard the ship also died.

Flame leapt high into the air and liquid fire spilled across the water. A red glow was seen in the night sky as far away as Cork, 110 kilometers distant.

Within minutes of the one a.m. (0100 GMT) explosion, the broken-backed Betelgeuse settled into the sea. Its fiery bow and stern jutting grotesquely skyward. So intense was the fire that it burned on in the sunken midships.

"The poor devils who were caught did not stand a chance," fire officer William O'Brien said.

But he and his men did stop flames spreading to the 18 huge oil storage tanks ashore on Whiddy

Island, which contain more than half a million tonnes of crude—the bulk of Irish reserves.

An eerie silence followed the explosions. Then motorboat engines were heard as people who live on Whiddy Island fled their homes.

"The sky was aflame," said Bantry hotelier Vivian O'Callaghan.

Bantry Bay, where English and French fleets fought in 1689, is an Irish beauty spot. But as dawn broke today a pall of black oily smoke hung over the water. Helicopters scoured the sea for corpses and by midday had found 16.

The bodies were too badly burned to be identified. Officials abandoned hope of finding any of the 49 lost men alive.

Gulf's local manager, American Don Ash, said he believed that the explosion from the Betelgeuse would be sight in Bantry Bay.

Irish Prime Minister Jack Lynch went to the area, where the government declared a state of emergency. It was Ireland's biggest-ever fire.

It happened, experts said, at the danger point when a tanker unloads, as its emptying holds may

fill with volatile gases. Neither Gulf nor France's Total oil firm could say immediately what might have caused the Betelgeuse disaster.

A Total subsidiary, Compagnie Navale des Petroles, owned the Betelgeuse, which berthed on Saturday.

The Bantry Bay terminal is Gulf's only one in Europe. It opened in 1968 amid controversy over siting it in a place of scenic beauty.

The waters of Bantry Bay are sheltered from Atlantic gales and are deep enough for the biggest supertankers. Oil is brought here from the Middle East to be switched into smaller vessels for delivery to shallower European tanker ports.

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